

The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1201

MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 10, 1895

XXXIII—NO. 40.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. POLLOE, Attorney at Law, No. 8, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Randolph's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business connected with his care in Stock and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collects in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Joe Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALZTLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS:

D. E. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 65 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bed Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridge, Roads and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & CO., established in 1822. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Products. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, C. East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.

B. BOOGES & BUEHL, established in 1822. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Products. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

And Now

Holidays over, necessarily there must be many broken lines in goods of every department—not only in special holiday goods, but staple lines as well, and now is the time to get the most phenomenal value in Dress Goods, Suits and Suitings. Lot superior \$2.00 imported suitings, solid colors and choice shades, 48 inches wide, \$1.00 a yard. 46 in. All Wool Imported Zig-Zag Check Suitings, very stiff, and in most desirable color combinations—mohogany, and blue, brown and blue, mohogany and myrtle, tan and brown, olive and blue, cadet and grey, light and dark brown, etc.—genuine dollar goods at 50 cents a yard.

Australia
Wool Suitings.

Eight different color combinations in stylish checks—all wool materials—value that will be a genuine surprise to every woman who sees them—56 inches wide, 56c. a yard.

Extra good all wool Mixed Suitings, 50 cent valence, 45 inches wide, 35cts. a yard.

2,000 yards of all-wool 40s. Ladies' Cloth—good quality, in tan, light green, dahlia, brown mixed dead 3/4c. double width, 36 inches wide, 20c. a yard.

Ladies' Misses'
and Children's
Jackets, Coats, Capes
And
Ready-Made Garments,
Furs, Etc., Etc.

To go at such prices as will surprise the most conservative buyers. Write our Mail Order Department for samples of any piece goods you may wish. Compare quality and price with the best you can do elsewhere—we'll abide by your decision.

BOOGES & BUEHL,
115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sores, Ulcers, Bleeding, Itching, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

To HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by M. G. GRIFFITH & BREWER DRUGGISTS.

Massillon & Cleveland Relicess Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER
MASSILLON, O., January 1, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and to transact any other business may come on January 1, 1895, will be held at the general office of the company, the German Deposit Bank, in the city of Massillon, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon.

John J. HALEY, Secretary.

MR. SIBLEY IN A RAGE.

HE MAKES A VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

An exciting scene on the floor of the House—Tom Johnson Opposes the Currency Bill—Bland, W. A. Stone and Others Also Attack the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The house session was spent in general debate on the currency bill and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers except Representative Cox (Tenn.) antagonized it. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.), who made an attack on the president and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation.

Mr. Tom Johnson (O.) also created a stir by affirming the proposition that the bill either created a monopoly to issue the legal tender money of the country, or was a failure which would give dishonest bankers under the law to defraud the government.

Mr. Bland (Mo.) made an earnest speech against the bill from the standpoint of free silver.

The other speakers were Messrs. Belzhoover (Dem., Pa.), W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.), Morse (Rep., Mass.) and Correen (Dem., Wyo.).

Mr. Sibley during the course of his speech said: "If ever a rebuke should be given to one who has attempted to trample down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than brains, belly and brass to this government."

He referred to George III, and said it had been given on that anyone who voted against this bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Sherman act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for repeal.

"The gentleman makes a very broad assertion," interrupted Mr. Combs, (Dem., N.Y.) and asked Mr. Sibley to mention names.

"Every man is the guardian of his own conscience," declared Mr. Sibley. "Already the padlocks have been on my lips too long, and I intend to throw them off."

"When were the padlocks put on your lips?" interrupted Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.).

There was great confusion and excitement following the question.

"I have not thrown them off before," continued Mr. Sibley, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises and I did not wish to utter rebuke when there was hope of honest performance."

Mr. Outhwaite had pushed forward and again uttered his question: "What was the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley hesitated for a moment and then with intense earnestness, said: "Let me tell the gentleman that I am not talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a handcart instead of to heaven supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a booby trap than a contrite heart."

A shout of applause and laughter greeted the statement.

Mr. Sibley proceeded to relate the experience of Dionysius when he was again interrupted by Mr. Outhwaite. "Was it Dionysius who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley made no reply but continued at length in the same strain.

Mr. Johnson (O.) explained why he introduced the bill, if it could be enacted into law, would prove a monstrous failure. He denied that this bill was designed to take the government out of the banking business and asserted that no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision and in effect make them alternately redeemable by the government. It was the office of the government to furnish money. This bill proposed to confer on banks without limit a right that could only be conferred on a monopoly or it was a failure.

He attempted to demonstrate that the bill would confer the same monopoly on the banks that the Bank of England and the Bank of France had. This was true because the greenbacks and treasury notes on which circulation could be taken out were limited in number.

There were but \$475,000,000 of these notes. When they were deposited for circulation the monopoly would be complete.

Mr. Johnson sketched a scheme by which a dishonest man, entirely within the terms of this bill, could make \$2,500 in two weeks by starting a bank.

"Could that not be done under the present law?" asked Mr. Springer.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "because he must deposit \$14,000 worth of bonds to get \$90,000 in circulation."

"Could not the Canadian banks perpetrate the same fraud?" asked Mr. Springer, returning to the assault.

"No," replied Mr. Johnson, "because the Canadian system is a government monopoly."

Another Victory For Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The district court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the district supreme court refusing to grant the Miles Sugar Manufacturing and Planting company of Louisiana, a mandamus compelling Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller to proceed under the law awarding sugar bounties notwithstanding its appeal by the new tariff law.

The case was brought as a test suit. An appeal to the United States supreme court is yet open to the planters, the case having gone against them in all inferior tribunals.

Circus Men's Convention.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The second annual convention of the National Association of Tent Showmen has begun here with over 30 delegates, representing all the circus firms.

A Hearing Set for Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The case of John G. Moore against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to contest the constitutionality of the income tax feature of the new tariff law, came up in the district supreme court and was set for a hearing on the 15th inst. in the equity branch of the court.

Heads Himself With a Strap.

STOWE, O., Jan. 9.—William Henze, a farmer living two miles northwest of Killerville, has hanged himself with a strap. Insanity was the cause.

WEST VIRGINIA'S TRICK.

Paupers Damped Into Ohio to Be Cared For.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9.—The prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county has addressed a letter to Attorney General Richards, in which he complains that the West Virginia authorities send their paupers across the river into Jefferson county, paying in advance a month's rent for them, and then leaving the indigent persons to be cared for by the county.

There seems to be no law governing the case, and it is said that practically the same conditions exist in other river counties. The letter was referred to Clerk Byers of the board of charities, who advised the Jefferson county people to return the paupers at the end of the month.

Desperate Fight With Thieves.

OTTAWA, O., Jan. 9.—A desperate fight has occurred in a saloon at Mandale, Paulding county, on the Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western railroad, in which the police of that place and a private detective of Toledo, or the Clover Leaf railroad, played an interesting part.

Ever since last June persons have been robbing the freight cars along the Clover Leaf railroad, and were spotted at that place. They have stolen several hundred dollars' worth of property. The officer was shot through the body and the detective received a flesh wound in the arm. The robbers were captured without serious injuries. They are unknown, and would not tell their names nor tell the hiding place of their

body.

Badly Hurt by a Pupil.

TOLDO, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Mary E. McGuire, one of the teachers in the Segur avenue schools, is confined to her bed as the result of undertaking to manage a refractory pupil.

One of the boys became so thoroughly incorrigible that corporal punishment seemed absolutely necessary. It is a rule of the Toledo school board that none but the principal has any authority to administer corporal punishment. She undertook to take him to the superintendent's department, and had succeeded in getting the stubborn youngster outside her own door, when he suddenly threw her to the ground with such force as to fracture her collarbone.

Wants Evils Investigated.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 9.—In charging the grand jury Judge Fisher called the attention of that body to the fact that it was their duty to investigate all information brought before it in relation to official corruption, gambling, betting on elections, laws relating to dealing in options and futures, and to the keeping of bucketshops, where such are conducted or permitted.

The judge also called attention to offenses against the right of suffrage, the bribing of voters, interference with election officers, etc.

Hearing Riot Evidence.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Jan. 9.—The Fayette county grand jury is now hearing the evidence bearing upon the so-called riot of Oct. 17, when troops called out by Sheriff James F. Cook to protect the negro, William Dolby, killed five citizens and wounded 20 others. The coroner's verdict declared that Dolby was killed in self-defense.

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PEA FROM DALTON

WE, RELIEVED FROM WOOSTER'S DOMINATION.

Some of the Peaky Little Town West of Minisink Went to Get Out of Wayne County—The Organization of a New County Proposed, While Minisink Is Left.

Mr. Mirror: Some time since there appeared in certain journals, the notices for the secession of the eastern townships of Wayne county, viz: Chippewa, Bangham, Sugar Creek and Paint; and the western two tiers of Stark county, viz: Jackson, Perry, Bethlehem, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas and Lawrence; and with these a formation of a new county, with the seat of government at or near Massillon. In furtherance of this plan a meeting of our citizens has been called for Friday evening, January 4, 1895, to formulate a plan to act in harmony with the other townships interested.

Recent events have crystallized sentiment very rapidly. What before appeared only as an iridescent dream now becomes everywhere father to the wish, and people begin to reason upon and weigh our relations as never before. The unnatural and unkind relations existing between the county seat and townships of Wayne county comes out in bolder relief now. Wooster's selfishness and law unto itself becomes apparent in its jealousy and envy of every other place in the country, no matter how modest, which shows any tendency to improve. With its devil of cupidity and avarice, if it can not gobble or destroy it sets itself in array in the proverbial studied Wooster anger. Doylestown and Chippewa townships felt this years ago, when its principal manufacturing enterprise was in its infancy. Orrville has ever felt it and feels it now, more than one. Years ago this place and Sugar Creek township fell in the building of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad. Later, when Wooster did not build the B. & O. railroad around Canton and Massillon, up little Sugar creek. And now because our business men have had the impudence and pluck to arise from their ashes and rebuild substantial and modern business places, we must submit to their contemptuous shrug and stage struck pose, and be pool poohed. What harts is that there is a basis for our people's confidence in the rapid development of our long hidden, extensive deposits of coal on all sides.

Between us and the county seat, not one vibration of sympathy is synchronous. We have no interest in common. Wooster's circumscribed business tactics see no advantage in having other wealthy places in the county. She would rather drag the temple down upon herself with the others than set a possible rival. We pay tribute to Caesar because we must; and what do we receive in return? Some years ago a computation was made on the bridge and road fund for the decade preceding, when it was developed, that for every eleven dollars we had paid in, she had received back just one dollar, the lion's share going to the territory immediately tributary to Wooster. The Republicans then brought out Mr. Selder, of this town ship, as a candidate for county commissioner. All persons buried their party distinctions and voted for him, and he was elected by a few votes. Since then we have had a more equitable distribution, and yet only last year we had to unite in a threatening petition to get a bridge over the creek on the new center road that had been promised for more than a year before, and for which the abutments were crumbling from neglect.

A long line of frightful crimes, some most heinous, accomplished by terrorizing at the point of the revolver, in the dead of night, in our most respected homes, culminating in a most frightful and ruinous incendiary configuration, the guilty parties always escaping, had wrought our people into a freeze. Scarcely any person felt secure. Sleep, when it came, came only in feverish and fitful naps to most adults. What followed, we know too well. It is not to justify those acts this is written. But that their acts were entirely without justification, no fair minded man with all the facts before him will for a moment claim. That they were on the hot trail of crime even an eccentric, partial and unfair bench has practically admitted. No one then, or since, believed that harm was intended. Although misguided, only the furtherance of justice was then in pursuit, and to save further destruction of homes and property and prevent other lawlessness. The evidence adduced was conclusive. Men have been hung on legs. What came of it? The same old story. A roaring judicial farce again added to the long catalogue that has placed Wayne county second in the list of disgraced counties. An arena, organized to defeat justice and acquit criminals, presided over by a judicial Nero and tyrant, before whom witnesses are brutally cast to be doibnately rough rode and kicked or torn to pieces by asses and other wild animals from the legal menagerie, with no protection for the purest and loftiest character, ditto age and sex; virtue a plaything, a foot ball; the black hand of imputation foully laid upon innocent, with enriched and filthy lives rubbed against all; he who escapes does so only with bleeding heart and bruises. Some of the holiest lives have carried grossly unjust and foul scars to untimely graves from this coliseum in which the witness is more on trial than the prisoner. No community but has among its members some individual who has thus unjustly been dealt with, which has led in one case, at least, to suicide.

The case of Shelly is fresh in the memories of the citizens of the county. It was the blackest crime against the court, of any county, of any state or nation. An aged and most worthy citizen had been brutally treated and robbed by masked human fiends at his home in Plain township. Several persons had been arrested for the crime, after having been indicted by the grand jury. They were placed upon trial. Shelly went on the stand, and positively identified the persons under arrest as the guilty parties. Then came a most scandalous cross examination, covering many hours until the witness nearly sank from exhaustion. So

on.

McDowell, Wards, Luginbuhl, Pope and others spoke at some length upon the question at issue. All agreed that it was for our material advantage to be so united. No one dissenting, but it was developed that a large number preferred to be struck off to Stark county if the project failed, rather than retain our present relations. Some questions of law were also sprung.

On motion an executive committee, with power to confer and report another meeting to be called by the chairman of the committee, was appointed.

The chair appointed Mayor O. J. Harrold, F. F. H. Pope, A. P. Mosser, H. M. Endy, W. C. Scott, W. O. Cook, chairman of committee. On motion the secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the resolutions to THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, Dalton Gazette and Orrville Crescent.

Adjourned to meet at call of chairman of committee.

W. J. CAMERON,
Secretary.

THAT BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

CHRISTIAN REIMER, OF DALTON, APPEARS AS PLAINTIFF

He Charged Certain Individuals With So Terrorizing Him As to Extort a False Confession Concerning the Late Fire—He Only Asks for \$10,000.

WOOSTER Jan. 5.—Christian Reimer, of Dalton, has filed his petition in the common pleas court in a suit for \$10,000 damages for an alleged attempt to lynch him October 6. The defendants are Dr. D. Y. Roebuck, W. H. H. Wertz, A. O. Stuck, Peter Buchanan, Jr., and Frank Kosier. The following is the petition in full:

"Plaintiff says that on or about the 6th day of October, 1894, the defendant, Frank Kosier, arrived the plaintiff on the charge of arson, but without warrant, and whilst having the said plaintiff in his custody on said charge he, the said Kosier, together with the other defendants, with force and arms made an assault upon said plaintiff, and took the said plaintiff to a remote and secluded point at or near the village of Dalton, in said county, and there renewed and continued said assault upon said plaintiff and threatened to hang the plaintiff unless he would make a confession as to who had set fire to a certain building then occupied by the plaintiff as a residence."

"The said defendant then taking said plaintiff to said remote and secluded point, having made preparations by securing a rope, and there, by said threat, and by torturing him, ex-
torted from said plaintiff a false statement that the wife of said plaintiff had set fire to said building. Thereupon, said defendants still continuing said assault on said plaintiff, removed said plaintiff from said remote and secluded point to his own home, and thereby still continuing to put him in fear and terrorizing over him, required the plaintiff in their presence to charge his said wife with having set fire to said building."

"The said plaintiff knew that said defendants had possession of said rope and having heard some of said defendants cry out to hang him, believed that necessary to resort to legal proceeding, they will have none of it. Experience is their best proof. They rightly feel that we are a suburb of theirs and should be united. Within a year they expect to give us street car service, and soon after to West Lebanon and Mt. Eaton, with which, like our selves, they are now united by telephone, and where they are rapidly developing extensive coal interests. With Massillon all the lines of rail through these townships are centered, except Paint, which is soon to be, one if not two of those now existing, thus giving us every advantage of travel to Massillon as against Wooster."

What has been said as to the common interests of the eastern townships is strikingly true of the lower three Chippewa, possibly, may be about equally divided with Akron, but with Wooster she is even less allied than the other three are.

But if we do not take our produce to Wooster, we do take our money, which we receive from Massillon, Akron, Orrville, and other places, there in taxes, and we pay our proportion of nearly forty thousand dollars per annum in official fees, and perhaps as much more in court charges and lawyer's fees and purchase no little merchandise, and receive back damaged reputations, injured characters, questionable standing for veracity. Even one of the most peaceable and law-abiding communities in the world, the Germans of this and adjoining townships, do not escape the venomous tongues when a man of spotless reputation, a man of his own and his wife's lives, and his home, called upon the law for protection, he is contemptuously spurned as an "applebutter Dutchman" and his wifewould be slayer turned upon him in a damage suit.

We know that we but voice the common sentiment of the community when we second the movement. Let us have the new county by all means, and let the county seat be located as near the geographic center as possible, all things being equal; but if not other way, let me have it, even if it be stated like the handle to a jug. Who will set the finger of contempt pointed at us. "When the cry of fire rang out the night of October 6th, and for the fourth time, the alarmed citizen hurried to the scene, making his way almost intuitively to the Reimer residence, was it any wonder that they were frenzied? Men, who but a short three weeks before had stood helpless and witnessed the destruction of their homes and stores, and realized that the hand of an incendiary was again at work. We say no. Is it any wonder that the people, when they saw the side Reimer in the hands of an officer and believing as they did that he was guilty; when the terrible scourge through which they had just passed rose before them in all its appalling ferocity, cried out, "hang him, hang him!"

"It is not our purpose to arraign the Reimers, the court, the jury or the attorneys. We simply stand for the fair name of Dalton that is being defamed and dragged in the dust. Dalton only asks a fair and impartial hearing, and is not fearful of the result."

"We did not hear any part of the trial, but we know this: that among the witnesses for the prosecution were men of sterling integrity, men who stand high in the community; whose reputation for veracity cannot be impeached, and when these men, in whom every citizen of Dalton has the utmost confidence, return from that trial and say openly and above board, that they were ridiculed, testimony suppressed except in one direction, and insulting insinuations cast in their teeth, they are believed."

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

THE OLD OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Secretary Jones Reads His Report. Shows the Good Work the Board has Done During the Year—The State Board Sends a Communication—A Bankruptcy Bill.

The annual meeting of the board of trade was held in the mayor's court room last night. The yearly report of the secretary, E. A. Jones, was read by him as follows:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The third annual meeting of the Massillon board of trade was held one year ago.

After the presentation of reports of officers and committees the board was reorganized for 1895 by the election of the following officers:

President, Wm. F. Ricke; first vice president, R. W. McCaughey; second vice president, Chas. A. Gates; treasurer, James H. Hunt; secretary, E. A. Jones.

Board of Directors.

F. H. Snyder. Daniel Hemperly, James Corra, David Reed, Wm. B. Humberger, K. F. Erhard, G. L. Albrecht, Harry Dieleben, M. G. Brown, John Silk, Dr. T. J. Reed, J. W. Foltz.

MEMBERSHIP.

The board of trade was organized December 11, 1890. The membership for the first year, 1891, was 113. As no annual dues were required for the second year, the same membership was continued for 1892. Five deaths occurred during that year, leaving 108 members at its close. Seventy-one renewed their membership in 1893, and fourteen new names were added, making a total of eighty-five for the third year.

The condition of the treasury and the expenses of the board made it necessary to collect the annual dues again in the early part of 1894, and the fourth year of the history of the board closed with a paid membership of sixty-eight. We have been especially fortunate the past year in that no death has occurred among our members.

MEETINGS.

Ten meetings of the board of trade were held during the past year, nine regular meetings and one special. No meetings were held in July, August and November.

The average attendance at these meetings was seventy-seven members.

Eleven meetings of the executive committee were held, of which five were regular and six special, with an average attendance of eleven members.

This average includes some members of the board of trustees, who are not, strictly speaking, members of the executive committee.

WORK.

On account of some changes in the membership of the board a rearrangement of committees was found necessary. The new committees were announced by President Ricke at the February meeting.

Early in the year the necessary steps were taken to secure a membership in the Ohio state board of commerce.

Delegates attended the state meeting held in Columbus in March and November, and this board is now represented upon the committees of that organization and on its official roster.

In February important resolutions were adopted in reference to the court house improvement at Canton.

As a result of the action of the Massillon board of trade the attention of the taxpayers of the county was directed to this matter.

A meeting was held at Canton, at which different sections of the county were represented, and a committee was appointed by the court of common pleas to examine the work already done, and to act in connection with the county commissioners in supervising future plans and expenditures.

In February the board of trade, through its committees received and entertained the finance committee of the house, and other members of the general assembly, in the interest of the Massillon hospital for the insane. Committees of the board visited Columbus and an appropriation of \$50,000 was secured for 1894 and the same amount for 1895.

While the work on these buildings is progressing slowly by reason of a lack of funds on the part of the state for new institutions, yet, from what has already been accomplished, and from the proposed plan, it is easy to see, in the near future, this will be one of the finest and best equipped institutions in this country. It will be a great attraction to our city, and will yield a rich return for all of the labor and money expended.

An unfortunate incident of the year just closed, occasioned by the long continued financial stringency, was the suspension of the Lake Brothers and their removal from the city.

The building, a convenient brick structure, remains and it is hoped that it will soon be occupied by some enterprising manufacturing concern.

One of the most important undertakings of the board of trade, was the securing of the W. & L. E. Ry. terminal at Massillon. The greater part of the work was done in 1893. During the past year a large number of families have removed to our city, and the present pay roll of the railway company at Massillon exceeds \$25,000 per month, thus fully justifying the expectations of the board.

A review of the past four years shows that much has been accomplished even under adverse circumstances.

Much more remains to be done in the interest of the greater Massillon. The board of trade now enters upon its fifth year.

May its affairs ever be so wisely managed that all our business and professional men will be willing to unite in the support of an organization that has for its sole object the advancement of all that pertains the best interests of our fair city.

E. A. JONES, Secretary.

The report, on F. A. Brown's motion, was accepted and placed on file.

The report of Treasurer J. H. Hunt was not submitted, owing to Mr. Hunt's inability to attend the meeting.

Secretary E. A. Jones reported that Second Vice President C. A. Gates was

absent.

Mr. Jones then read a communica-

WITH FULL POWER TO ACT

ANOTHER MINERS' CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE MONDAY.

Land Owners Now Object to the New Screen and Form as Organization—Administrator Bishop in North Lawrence—Mr. Adams at Columbus.

A "delegate miners' convention will be held on Monday, in Massillon. The members will come with full instruction from the miners, and with power to make any settlement they see fit.

MR. BISHOP GOES TO NORTH LAWRENCE.

Joseph Bishop, secretary of the state board of arbitration, went to North Lawrence this morning to see District President Muller. Thus far he has accomplished nothing tangible.

THE LAND OWNERS ORGANIZE

Most of the coal lands in this vicinity call for settlement by weight of coal passing over a screen with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh will be made $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and the land owners are opposed to this change without some compensation.

Thirty-six of them have banded together to secure legal talent, and will push their cases until satisfactorily settled. The operators think they will have no difficulty in adjusting these claims.

MR. ADAMS TALKS.

He Says That He Was Tended a Large Sum of Money.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—President Adams, of the Ohio miners, who is a candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers, vice John McBride, addressed the state Trades and Labor Assembly convention Friday afternoon. He reviewed the great national miners' strike of last year, and said:

"In June, when a committee of miners and operators held a meeting to agree upon a scale of wages, John McBride and Patrick McByrde, of Columbus; P. H. Penna and Joseph Dunkley, of Indiana, and John Cairns, of Pittsburgh, agreed to accept the operators' offer of sixty and sixty-nine cents, while James Murray, of Illinois, and myself held out for 70 and 75 cents. I was offered a large sum of money to agree to accept the operators' proposition, but scorned it. At that time I did not know positively where the money came from, but subsequently I learned all about it.

"The only true national labor leader in the country is about to go to jail because he remained true to his post of duty to the end of a great strike, while another leader of a great national organization betrayed his organization, his name was heralded throughout the country, and he has just been elevated to a higher position by a labor convention. From this time on the great aim of members of organized labor will be to stand by those leaders who stand by them, and to hang those who betray them."

Adams was enthusiastically applauded.

To a reporter Mr. Adams said to night:

"The morning after the June meeting in Columbus, when I left town, met W. P. Rend, superintendent of the Ohio state board of commerce.

Delegates attended the state meeting held in Columbus in March and November, and this board is now represented upon the committees of that organization and on its official roster.

In February important resolutions were adopted in reference to the court house improvement at Canton.

"I have asked the miners' representatives to reconsider their attitude in all its bearings. I have told them to recollect their word of honor. I do not pretend to criticize or command the award.

"As an official of the state, I recognize it as an official document, regular in form, and presented in consequence of the joint request of the miners and operators. I ask the miners to stand by their word, precisely as I would ask the operators under the same circumstances.

"I have asked the miners' representatives to reconsider their attitude in all its bearings. I have told them to recollect their word of honor. I do not pretend to criticize or command the award.

"We have not exactly made up our minds yet as to that point. Mr. Seeley talks farm, farm, nothing but farm, but I tell him that if he has his farm, I want my house in town and a fine one, too, where we can spend our winters. Then there are a great many other uses that I would subject the money to. If I remained in Massillon at all I would like a residence in some other part of the city than Olney street. I would like to give my husband a start in some good business, and there are cities and lakes and mountains and other points of interest all over the world that I would like very much to visit.

"The man who made the offer volunteered the information that the rail road companies were furnishing the money and that they had furnished it to me. He said I was a fool if I did not take it.

"In the afternoon I met E. J. Bracken, and he asked me if I had been offered money. I told him

THE Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

GOSSIP ABOUT SUPERS.

How These Humble Stage Ad-juncts Are Obtained.

VERY SMALL SALARIES PAID.

How the Green Super Knocked Down the Late W. J. Florence—An Appropriate Reply to Henry Irving—From Veterani-an to First Supernumerary.

The despised supernumerary occupies a more important position in the economy of the stage than most persons imagine. There are professional supers, just as there are professional actors, and there are good and bad among them, as among the more haughty historians, who would be insulted by the suggestion of being members of the same glorious profession.

In this city the supplying of extra people, male and female, for important stage productions has grown into a regular busi-



EDWARD MCCLORY, TYPICAL SUPER MASTER, ness, and there are men who make a good deal of money out of it. These chaps are usually characters in their way. Edward McClory is perhaps the best known among them in New York. At any rate he is a perfect type of the genus. He has been engaged in the business for years and has a rich fund of anecdotes of stage celebrities at his command.

McClory explained to me the details of his method of engaging the people. He keeps a book, in which are entered the names of the men and women whom he has employed at various times together with brief data as to size, general appearance, etc. When he gets an order for a number of supers, he runs his eye over the list, checking off those whom he considers suitable for the work to be done. These are notified, and the rehearsals are begun, usually one week in advance. Of course in the case of traveling combinations this is impossible, and one rehearsal is all that can be had. In this fact may be found an explanation of the superior work done by the "extra people" composing the mobs and warriors in productions which are put on for a run.

Sometimes McClory has orders for more supers than he is able to supply from his regular list. Then he is obliged to advertise. There is no dearth of responses, and at such times mounted on a box, book in hand, McClory, whose official title is "super master," proceeds to scroll a number of raw recruits. All sorts and conditions of people apply to him. College students seem to be particularly fond of the work, although they never demand salary and seldom stick to it more than a week or so. Society young men, too, sometimes resort to this method of obtaining a glimpse of life behind the footlights. It usually takes about one consecutive night to disillusionize these fellows. But the greatest masters of all, according to the super master, are the pupils of various schools of acting. McClory says that he once had some of these people on in a big production. They expended a great deal of money in "makeup" and then used it so badly that he was obliged to have them all done over by his regular people.

There is no case on record up to the present time of a super having become a millionaire from the savings of the salary. The men receive the munificent stipend of \$36 per week for seven performances. The women get twice as much, because they are not necessarily found as the males. This discrepancy is in a measure somewhat evened up, however, by the rehearsals, for which the men are paid 25 cents each, while the women get nothing. Dress rehearsals, as far as supers are concerned, count as regular performances. The super master makes his money by a commission of one night's salary from

each of his performers. This frequently amounts to a large sum in the aggregate. It would appear to the uninitiated that it would be next to impossible to keep track of all the costumes, wigs, armor,



SELECTING NEW MEN.

shoes, etc., in a play in which the supers are obliged to make three or four changes, especially since the super master, being held responsible by the proprietor of the attraction for all of these, is not disposed to take any chances on the honesty of his employees, into whose ranks a black sheep will necessarily creep every now and then. Each man is given everything belonging to his part by the super master's assistant, who has a list of the articles. In exchange for these he takes the man's street clothes, which are promptly locked up in a box provided for that purpose. After the performance the things returned by the supers are checked off carefully. If they are all there, he gets his everyday wearing apparel. A card which is given to him on the first night is also punched. This serves as a memorandum of his attendance when pay day rolls around and also enables him to pass the Cerberus at the stage door on the following night.

There is very little jealousy ordinarily among the men. They do not care what work is assigned to them or what positions they are given so long as they get their pay promptly. Sometimes one of them who imagines that he is a born comedian will attempt to guy his comrades and sometimes the actors themselves while on the stage. Whenever this fact comes to the ears of the super master, who is invariably a rigid disciplinarian, there is certain to be an immediate vacancy in the ranks. The women are usually annoying to the man who employs them. They all want the prettiest costume. If there are to be two lines, nobody is willing to be in the rear one, while if there is but a single row the place on the end nearest the footlights is wanted by every mother's daughter among them. Sometimes this results in lively squabbles in the dressing room, not infrequently resulting in vigorous hairpulling matches.

Many of the female supers really believe that they are destined to become great stars in time, but this idea soon leaves them, and they quickly settle down to the humdrum of their very prosaic existence. McClory says that the only girl in his employ who stuck to the belief that she would rise was in his employ when he furnished extra people for Mary Anderson at the Star theater. This creature, who was quite petite and particularly pretty, when not on the stage would linger about the wings, intently watching the performance and drinking in every word that was uttered by the actors, instead of sitting in the dressing room gossiping or knitting in the company of her friends. That persistent girl is now a well known actress commanding a salary of \$10 a week, of whom the most discreditable thing that may be said is that she is ashamed of having once been a super and will even tell a falsehood when questioned about it point blank.

Among the men who were wont to guy this same girl for her "ridiculous aspirations," as they considerately expressed it, were some society "gentlemen" who were put on in dress suits in the same production. McClory says that among the piles of flowers that were sent to the stage were numbers to these scions of the Four Hundred, who had purchased them for themselves.

Among McClory's supers in a sporting melodrama which had a long run in this city was a fellow who had seen better days. He was a veterinarian, with a diploma from an English college. It was found necessary to let one of the men say, "Who won that last race?" This line was given to the horse doctor, who used to roll it out each night with sly emphasis. Doe, as he was known, had up to that time been a great favorite with the boys. Then his associates revenged themselves by writing on the wall of the dressing room: "The doctor is no longer a super. He is an actor." Even this did not disturb the veterinarian's equanimity.



SUPERS "BEFORE AND AFTER."

and he continued to be as consequential and overbearing as ever. Harsher measures were resorted to, and the victim deserted the stage for good and all.

An excellent story is told by McClory of a green super whom he hired when the late W. J. Florence was playing "Ticket of Leave Man" in this city. The new man gave his name as Pafe. McClory was very busy, and Pafe was instructed as to his duties by a mischievous super—one of those "natural born comedians" of whom I have already made mention. This fellow told him that as soon as the two policemen had arrested Florence he must walk up hurriedly and hit the hero a sharp blow on the back. Pafe carried out his instructions to the letter, and when he struck Florence, who had just shaken off the two minions of the law, the eminent comedian went spinning down toward the footlights and barely had time to roll inside as the heavy curtain struck the stage.

Florence was mad in earnest, and thinking that Pafe was drunk sailed into him and would have administered a lively thrashing had not McClory interfered with an explanation. The genial comedian's anger left him at once, and he laughed until the tears streamed down his cheeks. He never tired of telling this joke on himself, either.

On another occasion, when McClory had some supers on for Henry Irving, several rehearsals were found necessary. Every one knows what a great stickler for correct "contenstence" the great English tragedian is. On this particular occasion he was in an exceptionally fussy humor. After lecturing several of his actors on the manner of doing certain things he turned his attention to the supers. One was told to look more serious, another to hold his head up and still another to turn his toes out. Finally the signal was given for two of them to advance. The poor fellows did so tremulously. Before they had walked six steps Irving yelled: "Back! Back! Take your places again. Now watch me. This is the way you do," and he imitated the stride of the supers. "This is the way you should walk," and going up the stage Mr. Irving strode majestically down to the proper place, adding: "That's very simple. Walk in that manner."

This was too much for the younger of the two offenders, who very saucily observed, "Mr. Irving, if we could walk like that we should not be working for 50 cents a night." Irving either did not or would not hear. At any rate, the rehearsal went through to the end without any more fault finding on his part.

OCTAVUS COHEN.
New York.
Cause for Suspicion.

"We had better watch the bookkeeper a little," said the senior partner. "He has been buying a bicycle."

"But you can hardly call that an extravagance," said the junior partner.

"No. But it is likely to make him crooked."

And the junior partner, who had entered the firm by the son-in-law route, dutifully laughed.—Indianapolis Journal.

They Got It.

Lady—Well, what do you want?

Tramp—Me and my pal's left a dispute to you, min.

Lady—What is the dispute?

Tramp—As to whether you looks more like Mrs. Langtry or Helen of Troy. We had a bet of a lunch on it, min, and if you'd kindly decide the bet and loan us the lunch we'd be much obliged.—London Quiver.

A CANADIAN INVASION.

Yankee Tennis Experts Playing Hockey In the Dominion.

THE SPORT RESEMBLES ICE POLO.

How It Was Evolved From the Old Game of Shinty, or Shinty, So Dear to Many Boys in America—"Shinty on Your Own Side!"

Thanks to the enterprise of the athletes of the United States, the near future will see a number of international contests of great interest. One of these ventures that is already well under way is the visit to Canada of an inter-collegiate hockey team composed of a number of the leading lawn tennis players of the United States. The moving spirits in the enterprise are Malcolm G. Chase and Arthur E. Foote of Yale, the two expert tennis players who won the inter-collegiate doubles championship of America for 1894. These young men visited Canada last summer, defeated the Canadians at tennis, and were handily invited to return during the winter with a hockey team. "You can beat us at tennis," the Canadians remarked, "but come over during the winter, and we will show you how to play hockey."

Chase and Foote accepted the "defi,"

and a hockey team composed of

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10 1886.

It will be passing strange if the women of Massillon, always so enterprising and wide awake, present no candidate for the board of education.

The Pittsburg Times says this editorially: "The Massillon miners in going to work under an award of arbitrators which they believe unjust cannot fail to greatly strengthen themselves in public opinion, and their action is bound to have good results hereafter."

If congress is going to review the official acts of all the United States judges, the judiciary might as well be abolished, and the representatives sent out on the circuits. The man Ritchie of Akron, probably thinks the present is an opportune time for ventilating his grief. But for the agitation of the other matters concerning Judge Ricks he would never have been heard from. His own prolonged silence proves it.

It will be pleasant news to taxpayers to learn that the municipal debt has been materially decreased during the year. The difficulty that will next present itself will be to remain within the statutory limit and secure enough income for the coming year, while also meeting the demand for more money by the county. The building of the new court house will seriously hamper the city council, but it is, of course, too late to lament that wickedness now.

IT IS AN INHERENT RIGHT.

The Canton Repository says in its headlines that the election of Captain Clutz to fill the short term following his regular term, "was settled satisfactorily." That is a very singular statement, in view of the fact that the attorney general has just decided that vacancies in office cannot be anticipated. If the attorney general's decision is sustained, and Captain Clutz's official acts should be brought into question, it might cost the county thousands of dollars. The work should by all means be done over so as to remove the slightest cloud from the validity of his title.

The people are the law, and what they want they will have. It is going to be hard work to organize the new county, but it can be done, in time, and by regular means. If certain old men prefer to pay their taxes in Massillon, that should be their privilege. In the meantime, it is interesting to read, in the Wooster Republican, concerning the Dalton public meeting.

"It was stated that Massillon would build all the county buildings, court house, jail, county offices. If there should be a failure in getting a new county, then to get set off with a scattering of citizens from all townships interested would be held at Massillon in the near future, when the proposition will take definite shape and the name of the new county chosen."

Certainly Massillon will do something more than its taxable share of courthouse building. The proposal did not originate here, but having been made in good faith, it is welcome.

The remarks of THE INDEPENDENT on Saturday, concerning Mr. Folger and his prediction that Stark county would go to war with real guns rather than be dismembered, were intended, of course, in a humorous sense. Mr. Folger meant that the fighting would be by ballot. He is, personally, a lover of Stark county, and takes pride in it. He helped to make it what it is, and his feelings can be appreciated on the proposal to set off one tier of townships. THE INDEPENDENT does not sympathize with Mr. Folger, although comprehending his attitude. To most of us, Stark county is nothing but an arbitrary boundary line, drawn for the purpose of arranging the collection of taxes, and other such matters, and utilized by designing individuals to rob the people who pay the taxes. The county has now outgrown this arrangement of territory, and most of us would like a fresh start. The county pride talk is all humbug. The world does not wag by counties.

There are one or two little constitutional questions involved in the erection of the new county, that may prove embarrassing. According to Robert H. Folger, Esq., who knows all about such things, there fare only 408 square miles in Stark county now, and it requires 400 to make a county. This leaves only eight to spare, and would compel Wayne county to part with 392. After the territory is arranged, an affirmative vote is required from all counties interested, and when that is obtained, the legislature must give its consent. Mr. Folger's feelings on the subject are very powerful and he thinks many able-bodied citizens of Stark county would shoulder real guns and go to war against those designing persons who would attempt to wrest away a portion of Stark county. If we have a new county, why not thereby, influence and commerce.

AN AWFUL CRASH!

Two Men Killed and Three Others Injured.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Trains Meet Near Orrville.

WHITE SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

The following will give the reader some idea of the "good old times" in Maryland one hundred and twenty years ago, copied from the Maryland Journal, August 20, 1773, deposited in the state library of Charleston, W. Va.:

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Ran away on the 16th of July last from the subscriber living in Bond's Forest, within eight miles of Joppa, in Baltimore county, an 11th servant, man, named Owen McCarty, about 45 years old, five feet eight inches high, of swarthy complexion, has long black hair which is growing a little gray, and a remarkable scar under the right eye. He had on and took with him when he went away a short brown coat made of country manufactured cloth, lined with red flannel, with metal buttons, Ossabaw's trousers, patched on both knees, a white shirt, an old pair of shoes, and a felt hat. He was a soldier in some part of America about the time of Braddock's defeat, and can give a good description of the country. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to Alexander Corvan or John Clayton, merchants in Joppa, or to the subscriber, if he is taken in the county, shall receive five pounds, and if out of the county the above mentioned ten pounds, as a reward and consideration for his trouble and expense.

BARNARD RELLY.

It may be seen that since the days of Owen McCarty, soldier, and Bernard Relly, master, "plain people," working people, have made great strides in social progress, and, thanks to the growing intelligence of the age, there could be none such now.

IT IS AN INHERENT RIGHT.

The Wooster Republican, in a gracious mood, pays this valued tribute:

One cannot withhold admiration for the smooth, insinuating way with which the Massillon INDEPENDENT encourages any latent dissatisfaction that may inure to the benefit of Massillon. This is just what it ought to do as a duty to its own city, and certainly no paper is more faithful to the interest of its city than our Massillon neighbor, and with its accustomed liberality in all matters it will naturally expect The Republican to speak just as frankly for Wooster upon all proper occasions.

The Republican goes on to discuss the declaration of THE INDEPENDENT that it is the inherent right of Dalton to select its own county seat whereby nothing is taken from Wooster and no expense involved except such as falls upon willing shoulders. The Republican is surprised to see so stiff a federalist as the Republican organ of western Stark county, dropping back into the very argument that justified the secession of the southern states and their attempts to rebel from and destroy the American union. And it continues.

The practical application and extension of this novel secession theory evolved for the benefit of Massillon's material interests would help confirm upon top of confusion interminably. "The inherent right of Dalton to select its own county seat" must be equally "the inherent right" of every subdivision of a township, but Dalton happens to be. Nor can an "inherent right" be exalted by any number of applications thereof, for being born with the community it can never be alienated, as long as that community lives, that is if it is truly "inherent" as THE INDEPENDENT claims. Therefore, if the rest of Sugar Creek township in the use of its "inherent right" to be its own county seat" shall stand by Wooster, Dalton has no right to object. Further that that, were the way clear for Dalton to make a deal with Massillon, the same spirit underlying all this present spirit of trouble, would break out again just as soon as Massillon didn't do a few Daltonites might desire and the "inherent right to select its own county seat," would split the new county in two again, with Orrville perhaps as the capital.

The foregoing is very intense, and is based upon the theory that Dalton and Massillon are about to secede from something, and start up with a new flag and postoffice for everybody. The facts are that court houses are not the seats of legislative government, and that the localities mentioned are still willing to remain in the United States. It is about as senseless to make Dalton go to Wooster and Massillon to Canton as to force a man to pass three corner groceries and buy at the one most remote, because the law so stipulates. County seats should be located for the convenience of the taxpayers, and when old conditions are outgrown they should be changed. The federal government does not hesitate to open new postoffices whenever growth of population and other elements suggest the advisability of so doing, and the refusal of the right of the territory now under consideration to organize for its own interests, if persisted in, is the resultant of the selfish exercise of power. Could the question be left to a disinterested person, like the chief of a Washington department, who would consider it from the strictly utilitarian point of view, there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining the favor now sought. Wooster and Canton should not forget that they became county seats when the country was sparsely populated, and they were in fact as well as name, the seats of authority, influence and commerce.

Robert H. Folger, Esq., who knows all about such things, there fare only 408 square miles in Stark county now, and it requires 400 to make a county. This leaves only eight to spare, and would compel Wayne county to part with 392. After the territory is arranged, an affirmative vote is required from all counties interested, and when that is obtained, the legislature must give its consent. Mr. Folger's feelings on the subject are very powerful and he thinks many able-bodied citizens of Stark county would shoulder real guns and go to war against those designing persons who would attempt to wrest away a portion of Stark county. If we have a new county, why not thereby, influence and commerce.

work hard for the opening up of branches of the Wayne and Stark county court houses in Massillon, where taxes could be paid and court held? This could be accomplished without so much difficulty, by bringing the proper influence to bear upon the county commissioners, of the two counties.

was riding in the caboose, and shouted to all hands to jump. Those who heard him did so, and the others remained at their posts.

How the *11:15 o'clock* cannot be certainly stated, and to offer any conjecture in advance of investigation might cause serious injustice. The two trains approached each other from opposite directions, leaving Smithville and Orrville at about the same time. There must have been an error in giving or constraining the orders.

It was stated at the dispatcher's office this afternoon that they knew very little about the unfortunate affair and could advance no theory concerning the cause.

THE MINERS IN SESSION

Another Delegate Convention Gets to Work

Fireman Ryan Slowly Cooked to Death in the Cab of His Own Engine—Erwin Longsdorf's Neck Broken as He Was Retiring After Spending the Evening With his Fiance—Dozens of Cars Piled Up and Heavy Property Loss Involved—Railway People do all in Their Power for the Injured.

(From Monday's Daily)

THE DEAD.

W. J. RYAN, fireman, residence Norwalk. Head pushed against fire door and burned to death.

ERWIN LONGSDORF, residence Smithville. Neck broken. Died at 8:45.

THE INJURED.

JOSEPH RAMUS, conductor, of Norwalk. Arm broken, three ribs broken and shoulder dislocated; injured internally. He will probably die.

G. PARISH, brakeman, of Orrville, scalp wound.

JACK BERKHART, engineer, Massillon, head bruised and cut.

One of the most disastrous wrecks that has occurred for a long time on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway took place at 5:45 o'clock this morning, one and one half miles east of Smithville. The exact time was indicated by the watch in the pocket of one of the dead victims, who was instantly killed. Special train No. 23, consisting of an engine and caboose, manned by Engineer John Berkhardt, Fireman W. J. Newman, Conductor Joe Ranne and Brakeman F. Wells and J. McLean, left Orrville this morning with orders to go to Smithville. The train was made up with the caboose in front of the engine, thus cutting off the engine's view.

Train No. 63, in charge of Conductor J. Johnson, of Toledo, Engineer W. J. Burns, of Norwalk, Fireman W. J. Ryan and Brakeman George Parish and Nathan Lee pulled through Smithville a few minutes later. Through an error which has not yet been located, they collided in front of the home of David K. Hooley, who heard the crash and was the first man to come to the rescue.

Twenty five empty cars were piled up on both sides of the track the engine of No. 63 was torn to pieces, while that of No. 23 was uninjured. The collision occurred with but a moment's warning, as it took place before daylight. All hands jumped about as the trains met, many of them with dislocated joints.

W. J. Ryan, a fireman on No. 63, was unable to jump, and was pinned in the cab, with his back and head against the fire door. His body was cooked, and his agony must have been frightful. He was not discovered until 12:45 this afternoon, and when removed the head fell in pieces from the trunk. He was a single man, residing in Norwalk. The body is still at the residence of Mr. Hooley.

Erwin Longsdorf, a young man aged 20, residing at Smithville, was making his way homeward from Orrville, after having spent the evening with the young woman to whom he was engaged. He was riding in the caboose in front of the engine, and when the crash came his neck was broken, and his jaw crushed. He lived until 8:45 but never regained consciousness. The body has not been taken home.

Joseph Ramus, conductor of No. 23

jumped in such a manner as to break his left arm and three ribs. He is internally injured, but in this condition walked to Smithville to secure attention. He is not expected to recover.

Jack Berkhardt, engineer, residing at Massillon, has a badly injured head, but will recover.

George Parish, of Norwalk, brakeman, has a scalp wound that is painful but not serious.

The news was taken to Smithville promptly, and the dispatcher's office at Massillon notified. Dr. Brooks of Orrville and Dr. Kentrich, of Creston, and Dr. Nell Hardy, of Massillon, were hurried to the scene, and found plenty of work in ministering to the dying and the injured.

Patrick M'BRIDE'S VIEWS

Upon reaching Columbus, National Senator Patrick McBride expressed himself as follows:

"Nothing at all has been the result

of some sort of compromise could not be effected, and the trouble between the miners and operators, which began almost a year ago, could not be settled. But the trip was fruitless as far as that is concerned. The decision of the arbitration board was a mistake, and was dead against the facts in the case, but that does not affect our belief in the correctness of the principle. The case has brought out one point and will do considerable good in that way, however, if it did not fail to settle the difference amicably. That point is that there is no appeal from the decision of the local board under the recent arbitration law of Ohio. There should be an appeal to the state's arbitration board and the decision of the recent board proves it.

"It will be remembered that in Fe-

bruary of last year the operators in the

Massillon field demanded a reduction

of the price of mining and day labor

about the mines on the ground that

they could not pay the scale price and

compete with the operators of the

Jackson field and other fields in the

state. The miners contended that such

was not the case, and claimed that the

differential of fifteen cents could be

maintained at prevailings of coal

and freight rates and leave a fair mar-

gin of profit to the operators. The con-

vention went on from February until

October, when in the latter month the

parties in the controversy were pre-

pared to meet at the arbitration board

and the decision was given.

Mr. Hooley brought out torch

lights, threw open his entire house,

and spared no pains to do all that was

within his power to relieve suffering

and comfort the dying. The railway

company also gave orders to spare

nothing for the relief of the afflicted.

Fireman Ryan's body, removed from

the wreck at 12:45, was so covered with

coal and rubbish that only two fingers

of his right hand were visible.

J. McGivern, a brakeman on the west

bound train, was the first man to see

that a collision was inevitable. He

was riding in the caboose, and shouted to all hands to jump. Those who heard him did so, and the others remained at their posts.

"The miners prepared their arguments in the case on the question and based their most important arguments on the sworn statements of the operators of the Massillon and other fields, showing that the cost of operating and maintaining mines in the Massillon field was not greater than the average in other fields; that the freight rates were not greater and that, on the other hand, the wages, even with the differential, were much smaller than the wages paid in the Coosa, Beeline and other fields with which Massillon operators came in competition.

"Now the board passed by all this and looked up a line of investigation entirely foreign to the question at issue. Their decision was based almost entirely on reasons that were never presented by the operators. Instead of deciding the question as to whether the operators could pay fair wages and compete with other operators, they devoted their time in trying to find whether men could be found who would be willing to mine coal at the 60 cent rate. They found two men who thought it could be done and the case was decided against the miners principally on this ground.

"Is it any wonder the men refuse to be bound by such decision?" asked Secretary McBride seriously.

"Now there is where the defect in the law is. I think the very next legislature should provide for an appeal from such a decision to the state board or arbitration."

AFFAIRS IN HOCKING VALLEY.

In Hocking valley idleness seems to be enforced because of the absence of demand for coal. The following petition states the case:

Hall of the Hocking Valley Labor and Trades Union, Nelsonville, O., Jan. 7.

To the Hon. William McKinley, Governor of the State of Ohio:

Dear Sir. Whereas, great destitution exists among the ranks of the laboring people of our town and vicinity, owing to their inability to secure employment sufficient to enable them to secure the necessities of life for themselves and families, and knowing that God has blessed us with abundant crops in the past season, and while some are suffering others have enough, and as many of the mines in our valley have shut down, thereby throwing out of work a great number of men, and knowing those who are working are not earning enough to render any aid to their unfortunate fellow workmen, we therefore appeal to you as the chief executive of our state to come to our rescue in our distress.

Resolved, That we resume work at the sixty-cent cut rate for an indefinite period.

Resolved, That the company make all breakthroughs.

Resolved, That this convention select a committee to meet a committee of operators and arrange all matters not included in the arbitration award, conference to take place after resumption of work.

FINAL CONVENTION WORK.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discoveries this Week by Independent Investigators.

Harmon Schriver, of South Erie street, is a citizen with grip.

The Rev. Mr. Mercer, of Alliance, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. Russell.

Mrs. M. A. Withington, of Cleve and, is the guest of the Misses Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Catharine Beeson, of Uniontown, Pa., is the guest of Miss McElroy.

The fifth of the subscription parties of the Massillon Club, will take place Friday night.

The funeral of Henry Specht took place Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was large.

S. A. Conrad has been elected a director of the W. H. Gleason Memorial Association, of Tiffin.

Solomon Krider left today to take up his residence once more in the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton.

Mrs. Mary Day, of Findlay, and Mrs. Lena Schriener, of Cleveland, are visiting their father in East Main street.

Clarence Earl Buch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Buch, formerly of Massillon, died at their home in St. Louis Sunday morning, January 6, of heart failure.

A new postoffice has been established at Reedurban, with J. W. A. Standt postmaster. The new postoffice will accommodate a large and growing community.

Klingensmith & Buzelle, storekeepers at Beach Grove, dissolved partnership today. A. C. Klingensmith taking entire charge. He will collect all outstanding debts.

A dispatch received from Norwalk this morning, states that Conductor Rams, who was injured in the Smithville wreck, on Monday, is resting easy and will recover.

Half a block from Mr. Coxey's winter home, in Philadelphia, are the magnificent residences of P. A. B. Widener and William L. Bixins, the cable car magnates.

The finest skating that Massillon people have enjoyed for years may be had upon the canal at present. The recent rain cleared, the ice wonderfully and the cold weather did the rest.

The Rev. F. M. Corl has managed to reach his home in Alliance, and with good care will probably soon recover for day or two, he had little hope of ever again looking upon Allianc.

Oliver R. Reeves and Emily E. Reeves, his sister, desire to thank the relatives, friends and neighbors for their great kindness during the sick ness and funeral of Q. W. Reeves.

Josiah Doll, who resides on the plains has heard the news of the death of his uncle, Frank Doll, in Arizona. The latter was shot by Mexican rob bers and his son also. His wife escaped.

Married, by the Rev. I. A. Sites, at his residence, on Sunday, January 6th, Wm. Cassins D. Eberly to Miss Annie G. Shoup. Both are residents of Stark county, and carry with them the best wishes of many friends.

Mr. Charles Jeremiah Crawford announces that the coming cake walk will be graced by the presence of Old Zip Coon, who is coming from Indianapolis, Ky. The gentleman will sing "I am my mama's Black Baby Boy."

The Cincinnati Times-Star talks about "the control of our foreign relations passing into the hands of that able diplomat, Carl Browne," when Coxey is President, while the treasury is to be given to "that past master of finance, Secretary Peffer."

Miss May White, who expected to remain here for some time as the guest of Miss Luisa Read, has been called to her home in Sewickley by the severe illness of her brother, Mr. Edward White, who has typhoid fever. His Massillon friends are very apprehensive.

Miss Gertrude Smith, corner of Akron and Cherry streets, left Monday to spend the winter in Florida. She will join her father, the Rev. C. O. Smith, in St. Louis, and they will go south together. Mr. Smith's duties will keep him in the Palmetto state for some time.

Several of the farmers who have leased coal rights were in town today, and expected to hold a meeting for the purpose of getting their leases amended, to accord with the new screen. For some reason they did not all put in an appearance and no meeting was had.

Last Wednesday, Ira and Charles Rock, aged 21 and 18 respectively, started to go on the Ohio canal from Akron to Canal Fulton, sixteen miles distant. It was learned today they had not reached their destination. The ice was thin in places, and it is feared both are drowned.

The telegrams from Philadelphia announcing the removal of J. S. Coxey to that city are incorrect. Mr. Coxey's wife and children will spend the winter there, in order that Mrs. Coxey may finish her education in a private school. Their home will continue to be in Massillon.

Mrs. B. P. Wise, who is to entertain with afternoon teas the ladies of the Christian church, has arranged to do so alphabetically. On Tuesday afternoon the ladies whose names begin with C, D, E, F, G, assembled at the Wise residence and passed the afternoon in a manner most delightful.

Agricultural Society Directors.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held its annual election Saturday and elected the following directors:

Andrew Shaefer, of Washington; Theo Armstrong, Lexington; Emery Miller, Alliance; W. D. Oberlin, Tuscarawas;

A. W. Stambaugh, Sugar Creek; H. C. Elson, Sandy; S. A. Conrad, Massillon; James Ackelson, Paris; J. R. Bowman, Canton; W. O. Scherer, Nimishillen; C. M. Welty, Pike. There was no opposition to these men, and a light vote was cast.

For Over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A literary and debating society has

been organized at Richville. Meetings will be held every Thursday night, and the first one will be held this week.

The question to be debated will be: "Resolved, That universal suffrage should be accorded to the women of the United States." E. L. Ayres and C. W. Hestler and Geo. Bunker will take the negative.

Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M. met Tuesday night and decided to celebrate Washington's birthday in the usual time-honored fashion. A committee was appointed consisting of H. D. Helm, S. Low, J. C. F. Putman, J. K. Dainger and J. A. Shoemaker. With very few exceptions Clinton Lodge has celebrated this occasion for half a century.

Mr. Rudy Garver, of Strasburg, is spending the day in town. Mr. Garver is one of the most active and successful merchants in Orlon, and has built up an immense trade in one of the small interior towns. The volume of his transactions may be judged from the fact that one of THE INDEPENDENT'S traveling men obtained 260 subscribers by spending five days in Mr. Garver's establishment.

Traffic on the W. & L. E. road has been greatly affected by high water during the past two days. At Warrenton the track is covered by seven feet of water, which has backed up from the Ohio river, but today it has commenced to recede slowly. Trains have been unable to get farther south than within a mile of Warrenton, but the trainmen think that the flood can last but a few days longer.

Jas. H. Hunt has been appointed executor of the estate of the late Quincy W. Reeve. The property has not yet been appraised. By the terms of the will, Miss Emily E. Reeve is to be given an income of \$600 a year over and above house rent, taxes and similar charges, and after her death the estate will revert to Oliver E. Reeve or his heirs. The business will be sold, but the real property will be retained in the estate.

Dr. S. B. Conklin, the retiring coroner after two years of service, makes the following report: Number of inquests held during the years 1883 and 1894, 133. Of these 38 were held over bodies killed in railroad accidents, 16 for suicide, and 1 for murder; 78 were held in persons killed by accident either than railroad and from sudden or mysterious deaths; 77 inquests were held in 1883 and 61 in 1894. The entire cost to the county during the term was \$3,116.25, about one half of which was constable and witness fees.

CUT WITH A DIRK KNIFE.

Charles Schaffert and Charles Bean come to blows.

A cutting scrape, which came near resulting very seriously for one of the principals, occurred at the saloon of Richard Powell, Saturday night. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Charles Schaffert, a lineman employed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, and who resides in Hill street, this city, entered the place. There he met Charles Bean, an old friend. Bean, who was considerably under the influence of liquor, began to fool with Schaffert by throwing up his fist and squaring off to him. In the course of this amusement both men grew very warm. Finally, Bean averts, Schaffert struck him a severe blow, and he, in self defense, drew from his pocket a small pen knife and struck at Schaffert, the blade entering his wrist. This could not be, however, as the wound is in the left shoulder just back of the arm, and is one and three fourths inches deep. Schaffert claims that the cut was inflicted by a dirk knife. While the wound is not really dangerous at present, the utmost care must be taken lest he take cold or blood poisoning sets in. Schaffert is undecided as to whether he will begin legal proceedings against Bean. Bean says that Saturday was the first time for over a year that he has drunk liquor in any great quantity. When sober he is of quiet disposition and is well liked by his associates.

A. C. L. & W. WRECK.
Two Engines Crash Together Just South of Town.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling yard engine, while running at the rate of forty miles per hour, collided with a north bound freight, No. 74, just south of Massillon, Tuesday afternoon. The engines came together on a sharp curve and both were badly wrecked.

Engineer Lockhart, of the switcher, seeing that a wreck could not be avoided reversed his engine and both he and Fireman Barker leaped to the ground. When the locomotives struck the yard engine started back toward the O. L. & W. yards under a full head of steam, but fortunately, left the track after running nearly a mile.

Had the engine not been derailed it would have dashed through the city and struck the south bound passenger train, which was due here a few minutes later. The blame is attached to Engineer Lockhart. He had a time order against train No. 74 but thought the order applied to train No. 76, due two hours later. Lockhart wired his resignation to the general office immediately upon reaching this city. No one was injured and the break was blocked but a short time. Fireman Barker, who was injured in the Wm. W. & W. yards, was taken to the Mennonite church, where the Rev. Mr. Spangler officiated.

William R. Davis, of Walston, Jackson county, was home on a visit during the holidays.

Our schools and all public gatherings have been closed by the board of health, on account of scarlet fever. No one was injured and the break was blocked but a short time. Fireman Barker, who was injured in the Wm. W. & W. yards under a full head of steam, but fortunately, left the track after running nearly a mile.

The steamer has been repaired for emergency I would think it necessary to investigate our old fire engines, one located on the corner of North and High streets and the other on the corner of East and South streets.

I would advise to take the steamer and pump those engines empty, then have some one to examine them, put in good condition and keep them filled at all times.

We are in the midst of winter and in need of rubber coats, I think it would be proper to provide the fire men with coats. We are in need of one and a half dozen for the different companies. I would also ask if you could devise some way by which it would be possible to furnish electric lights to houses Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

In conclusion I would say that there are a great many of our miners digging coal for their homes at present they have the privilege of digging three cars for one. We must have fire strike or no strike.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Thomas, a daughter.

Some of our young men are making some very successful hunts. Since the last fall of snow two young men went out with gun, dog and plenty of ammunition, but the first cotton tail they saw, they got it alive, and in their hurry to get home with it they tumbled over the fence, and the thing got away, but the young men hunted out all their friends and relatives, and chased it around the straw stack until they captured it again, and that ended the programme.

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NOW THE DRIVERS STRIKE.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE LONG DRAWN OUT CONTROVERSY.

This time the Drivers, who have a separate organization, refuse to accept the terms offered—What is Thought About It—A Convention to be Held Wednesday.

Now that the miners have decided to resume work, the mine drivers come forth with a complaint which they must have adjusted before any coal can be hauled out of the mines. While it may not seem to be such a great undertaking to drive a mule several hundred feet under the earth, it requires just enough experience to make it impossible for a green hand to accomplish the work. And that is the reason why nearly all the Massillon mines are not working today. At one time the drivers received \$2.05 per day, but according to the decision of the board of arbitration, they are to be cut down to \$1.80. This they do not intend to have take place. They say that they are willing to accept \$1.75 but not a cent less. A mass meeting of drivers is to be held at West Brookfield Tuesday where delegates were appointed and authorized to act for them at a delegate convention held at Canal Fulton Wednesday. The drivers believe their claim is just and feel very confident of success. The miners are in sympathy with them and will do all in their power to aid them.

The were driving together, and without warning the Mexicans opened fire, killing Doll and his son.

Mr. Doll was shot in the face, and the assassins would have killed her also but for a team coming from an opposite direction.

Seeing the approaching wagon the Mexicans fled.

Mr. Doll will recover. A posse was organized, accompanied by expert trailers, and if they succeed in capturing the miscreants they will probably not take the trouble to hand them over to the authorities. The motive of the murder is not known.

THE COUNCIL AT WORK.

CHIEF BURKE REPORTS THE STATE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

State Street Comes Up Again—Vacancies in the Board of Health—Mrs. Stahl's Judgment—The Diamond Alley Pavement Purchase of a Town Clock Goes Over.

The first meeting of the city council in the new year was held in the council chamber Tuesday night. All members were present, including President Perry H. Young.

The street commissioners' report, amounting to \$76,07, for two weeks ending January 5, was read and, on Mr. Segner's motion, the amount was placed to the commissioner's credit.

For the quarter ending December 31, Marshal Markel reported 71 acres and an expenditure of \$17 for their maintenance. The report was accepted, and the amount placed to Marshal Markel's credit, on Mr. Hering's motion.

A report presented by Street Commissioner Vogt estimated the still unpaid cost of improving State Street up to December 24, at \$142. This bill was referred to the paving and grading committee for investigation, on Mr. Segner's motion, Messrs. Reed and Paul voting no.

Major Scott reported \$137 as the sum collected by fines and licenses for the quarter ending January 5.

The annual report of Fire Chief Andrew Burke was read and, on Mr. Reed's motion, was accepted and placed on file. It is as follows:

To the President and Members of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1894. The department responded to 54 alarms during the year, or two more than in 1893. You will see that the number of fires is steadily increasing year by year, and yet there is no additional made to the department. That our net loss is not greater, your honorable body will agree, is only because your department has proven itself to be very efficient, considering the number of regular paid men and the lack of fire apparatus.

To cite you an instance, let me refer you to the fire of February 14, 1894, in Exchange street. The Massillon Brewing Company sustained a loss of over \$1,500 all because the department was badly handicapped for want of adders. Another was Hesse, Snyder & Co.'s ware house. Still another, Dr. Hallcock's barn. So your honorable body can see that the ice inside wanted more room

Joseph Jenkins and family are deeply afflicted. Death has removed two of their children in one week. Edward, their oldest, aged 10 years, died Tuesday, and Eddie, their 3 year old daughter, died Friday afternoon. Ruth, who has scarlet fever, is recovering. The family have much sympathy in their affliction.

Cyrus Young, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Young, south of town, is ill with typhoid fever.

Cyrus Roe is confined to his home with the grippe. The fact of the matter is, nearly half of our little village is more or less under the weather at this writing.

Joseph Updegraff left his drilling tools and outfit in charge of another man. When he returned he found that the boiler had burst. As there was no fire under it, the supposition is that the ice inside wanted more room

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During my service as chief of the fire department, (nearly 4 years) the city has bought only 1,500 feet of hose \$12,000. Owl brand rubber and 500 feet National Jacket cotton hose. All fire hose is guaranteed to stand a certain pressure, and last four years, so your honorable body can see for yourselves that today we practically only have about 1,500 feet of fire hose.

The department has only 4,000 feet of hose. All our departments, except the fire department, have fine hose. The fact that he refuses to prescribe for any disease outside of his specialties and asks only those to visit him who have failed to get relief from their family physicians, entitles him to confidence. Large numbers already trust him.

The enemical hand fire extinguisher bought by the boys at the engine house on public subscription, is now worn out, and has been out of service for some time. If it is impossible at present to buy a large chemical engine, I would advise you to at least buy one hand machine the same as the one just worn out.

Since the steamer has been repaired for emergency I would think it necessary to investigate our old fire engines, one located on the corner of North and High streets and the other on the corner of East and South streets.

I would advise to take the steamer and pump those engines empty, then have some one to examine them, put in good condition and keep them filled at all times.

We are in the midst of winter and in need of rubber coats, I think it would be proper to provide the fire men with coats. We are in need of one and a half dozen for the different companies. I would also ask if you could devise some way by which it would be possible to furnish electric lights to houses Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

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Before closing I would call your attention to the appended table of services rendered by the different companies; in particular the number of fires attended and amounts received by each company. I want also to thank

OUR NEAR NEIGHBOR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SENOR ROMERO,
THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

He Gives Reasons Why England Leads Us
In Trade and Shows How a Silver Basis
Is an Advantage to That Country—In-
crease in Mexico's Foreign Trade.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—I have had a very interesting talk with Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican minister, during over a wide field, from his personal acquaintance with General Grant and their joint labors in behalf of the Mexican Central railroad down to the question of silver coinage and international trade. Senor Romero may justly claim to be in the highest sense a citizen of both republics, for he came to Washington in December, 1859, and remained till 1868, came again in 1882 and has represented his country here continuously for 18 years, making good use of his opportunities. Next to him in continuous service is Minister G. de Weeckerlin of the Netherlands, who was officially received June 10, 1884. It is a curious fact that of the 31 representatives of foreign countries 16 were received in 1882 and 4 in 1884, while besides those above named only the ministers from Turkey and Colombia date as far back as 1887. Senor Romero is a gentleman of medium size, with dark eyes and brown hair, and speaks English fluently, but a little too correctly, as is common with those who first learn it from books. On this subject he said:

"Do you find the handling of silver much inconvenience?"

"Not in ordinary business. Sometimes there is a heavy transport, but we already have some well established banks and will of course improve our banking system. Indeed it seems to me that the best solution would be to have silver for domestic business and leave the gold as the money of transportation. However, I will not venture on saying what arrangements should be made between our two nations, but I have an idea that thin gold and silver business will soon have to be arranged differently, and that the gold nations, especially England, will not find the gold basis to their profit so much as they supposed."

Mexico's Foreign Trade.

Senor Romero cited many items from the Mexican official reports and commented on them to show how existing conditions had greatly stimulated exports. On looking over the documents he gave me I find that in the fiscal year 1883 the total exports were \$57,509,221, while for the preceding year they were \$75,467,715, an increase of over \$12,000,000, or 14 per cent, and in a year that the exports of most other countries were stationary or declining. On scrutinizing the items, however, it appears that \$56,504,305 of the last year were in the precious metals, an increase of over \$7,000,000 in that line alone, and it is quite surprising to note that only a trifle of this was in gold, and that the export of silver is very large and steadily increasing.

J. H. BEADLE.

SOMETHING OF CRISPI.

He Thinks the United States the Only Genuine Republic in Existence.

(Special Correspondence.)

ROME, Dec. 26.—Crispi, the Italian statesman whose name has been a familiar one in the newspapers for many years, and to whom attention is again directed by reason of recent events in Italy, hates the French as many of his acts both in and out of office have shown. As a republic he thinks France is an utter failure. In time it may be possible for the government of France, he says, to be truly republican and for the people to appreciate their advantages as citizens under such a government.

"How can it be expected," he asks, "that a genuine republic shall at once be established in a country where for centuries the government has been monarchial?"

Not long ago, speaking upon this subject to a friend, he declared the United States to be the only genuine republic today. Notwithstanding this, it is understood that he does not consider the American form of government an ideal one for Italy. He believes that the government of England is more worthy of imitation than the American, but he would not have that of Italy modeled exactly upon the lines of the English government either.

Bismarck is the greatest statesman now alive, in Crispi's opinion, and he has said that the present Emperor William would have done better than he has if he had been more considerate of the iron Chancellor and had not caused the latter's retirement.

It is said that Crispi's only real passion is politics. He neglects literature, he falls asleep when he goes to the theater, and he is not familiar with art. Yet his domestic affairs have at various times been the cause of most scandals. His first marriage was in the fifties. He was then in exile on the island of Malta, and there he married a pretty peasant girl. When, some time later, owing to the revolution, he was able to return to Italy, he ignored his lowly wife and married another woman who had been one of Garibaldi's heroines.

Under the new political regime Crispi rose rapidly, and it was not long before he decided to discard this second companion as he had the first. Then wife No. 1 died, and when Crispi was made minister of foreign affairs in 1877 he presented wife No. 3 at court, where she was cordially received.

Advantages of Silver.

"You speak of the silver basis in Mexico. Is it not a great disadvantage?"

"Oh, not at all. On the contrary, it has worked to our advantage in very many ways, and especially to the great increase of exports. Prices have not risen in silver, and coined or uncirculated it will buy just about the same as it always did, except the usual variations in business. I mean this of things produced and used in Mexico, but the price of things fixed in Europe in gold has gone way up. It would be doubled by silver alone, and then there are tariffs and commissions on which percentages of profits must be calculated. This has cut off the imports of such things as our people can do without and has greatly increased the exports. Take the article of beans, which were long worth 8 cents in silver, but now they are worth abroad 8 cents in gold and the transportation. That makes them worth 16 cents in silver in Mexico. As wages have not gone up the profit is very great. We once and for a long time sold coffee at 10 cents a pound, but now the foreign price has

EFFECTS IN BOUCLE.

STRIKING NOVELTIES IN MIDWINTER CLOTH GOWNS.

As the Season Advances Costumes Grow More Gorgeous—Wool Capes a Passing Fancy—The Lavish Use of Plain and Fancy Velvet Costumes.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—There are more varieties of boucle goods this season than I have ever seen before. Some of them are called frizzed or frise. Some are known as tufted, and another is called bourette. Some have the little tufts close together, and others have quite large tufts woven closely standing irregularly in a hairy surface. The frizzed has kinky little hairs standing up all over, and the boucle stands

OLIVE HARPER.

velets are so near like the woolen shepherd checks that it needs a second glance to decide which of the two the garment in question is made of. The black and cherry chevron velvet is much used as sleeves to elegant gowns. The moire gowns are made still richer and more festive by having sleeves and accessories of the chevron velvet.

The silks grow richer and are shown in more superb and expensive qualities as the season progresses. The finest of them all are those having a close grosgrain background in black, with a brocaded figure developed thereon in satin of some subdued shade of tint. One pattern had a rich corded ground, with old rose oval spots, and besides that an almost metallic moire finish.

OLIVE HARPER.

FROM CHILD TO WOMAN.

Education and Training of the French Girl in Paris.

(Special Correspondence.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The sharp crack of a cabman's whip or the shrill call of the peasant woman who sells apricots is perhaps the only sound which floats over the high walled garden of the "pension" to remind the little French schoolgirl there is an outside life.

Within that garden she sedately walks, clothed in a black alpaca pinafore, her arm around some companion's waist, her thoughts narrowed to the confine of her school.

The moment she outgrows socks and skirts two inches above her knees she is placed in the "pension" or in the convent. If it is to the boarding school she is to be sent, one must be chosen where she will meet girls of her own "caste."

The out-skirts of Paris—St. Cloud, Neuilly and Passy—are simply a colony of boarding schools. Very rigid are the rules. The daughter that comes from the Faubourg St. Germain will not enter the same "pension" with the girl whose father has the mayoralty of some village on the Seine. This little bourgeois, scorned by the patrician, will not in turn associate with the girl whose father sells gloves on the Avenue des Opera. Each class of society has its school. Although many of these schools claim to be secular, there is a strong papal influence brought to bear upon the pupils. What would our vigorous independent American girl, who at the age of 16 begins to talk of the "higher education" and goes in for golfing, Greek plays, lectures and opera matinées, the girl that studies graphic statics, high low German and political economy, think of the French girl who hardly knows the meaning of such things? At that age the little Parisian is spending her time in making prim drawings in red ink, filling her copybooks with precise dainty writings, studying her national history only or preparing her composition on "The Wild Flowers."

The American girl should not pity her neighbor across the water, for she is taught what the American would proudly scorn. She can do the most exquisite embroidery, is taught deportment

and can repeat the lives of the saints.

These ideals are often an exaltation and tend to the formation of a noble character.

According to the latest researches, the Hawaiian people, and indeed the whole Polynesian race, of which they are part, had an Aryan beginning somewhere in Asia Minor or Arabia.

They are utterly distinct from the great Malayan branch of the human family. It is assumed that they were brought into contact with early Cushite and Chaldean Arabian civilizations. Ground is given this assumption by the discovery of the fact that there is a similarity between the ruins of ancient temples in Arabia and the ruins of temples that are to be found on many of the islands of the Polynesian archipelago.

There are also grounds for the belief

that in the long, long ago there existed a vast Polynesian continent that was

rife with a life and civilization perhaps mightier and nobler than our own. Who shall tell? Infinite must have been the cataclysm that burst this continent asunder. Well might man believe in the power of gods.

RICH EFFECTS.

Some of the richest effects in these goods are obtained by black bonnettes on dark green, blue or red groundwork, with a very brilliant thread run through at intervals. This makes the stuff bright and warm in appearance. The suits when made of this require a little rich velvet of the darkest shade of the underlying color in the way of cuffs, collars, etc.

For the stylish wool capes affected just now by the swagger young ladies there is a new fabric called "wild boar" cloth. There are ridged vertical stripes, and these are all covered with short bristly hairs. The lower edges of these ridges have a fine line of some bright color, while the ridges are an eighth of an inch wide and of an elephant gray. There is a soft and rather fleecy goods of this family which has a wavy undulating surface, with little rough spots all over it, as if it had been wet and rubbed until the nap was loosened. It is particularly stylish when made into full suits. The rough boucle effects on the chevron mixtures make another very stylish gown.

GOTH HAIR CREPONS.

There are some novelties in goat hair crepons. This textile is lustrous as silk and makes a wonderfully showy fabric, and this is seen from white to black through all the prettiest colors of the season. I have seen two very showy and very handsome dresses made of this material—one in black and the other in a rich reddish brown. They were both trimmed with Persian boucle astrakhan cloth woven closer than usual. The corsage to one was an Eton jacket of the Persian, with immense gigot sleeves of the crepon and a Russian blouse under it. The other had no jacket, but the waist was draped over a surplice style, with an immense black Persian sailor collar, with one long end draped over to the left. The effect was beautiful. It left the neck open in a small V shape, and the boucle stuff enhanced the fairness of the neck.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

PLANTS SET BY MACHINERY.

The Transplanter Has Come to Stay and Ende Another Hand Job.

There remains not a doubt about the successful operation of machines for setting out plants like cabbage, tobacco, tomato and all similar growths. These transplanters are adapted to field work and require a team, driver and two droppers, besides some help to pull the plants, writes tobacco grower who has tried one to Rural New Yorker. He says: The transplanter is coming into general use among the tobacco growers. A grower that raises two acres thinks he can afford to buy one.

The reason why a small grower likes to own a machine is that he can set his plants whenever they are ready. The practice is to transplant afternoons in very hot weather, but in cloudy, cool weather it doesn't make much difference. Some experts claim that they have set four acres a day, but two acres or perhaps 2½ acres set 3 feet one way and 18 inches the other seem to be enough for the droppers. This would require 18,000 to 20,000 plants. The transplanter has an attachment that calls for the plants at the distance required, but the droppers need considerable experience to obey it at the particular time.

The farmer quoted planted two acres of potatoes with his machine in drills eight inches apart. It took about eight hours. Ordinarily every plant will live. The exceptions are when there is a depression in the ground, such as a dead furrow or a stone, sod or similar obstruction. There is a water tank to every transplanter. He runs a continuous stream and has had tobacco plants live that lay on the ground with scarcely any earth on the roots. He says that with good droppers tobacco plants will live better during an ordinary season than plants set by hands after a rain. Most farmers who own transplanters get their plants ready in the forenoon and set them in the afternoon, which makes a great difference in the plants living. The ground ought to be well prepared and rolled to do first rate work. In planting potatoes take off the tank and put a box in its place in which to carry the seed. Two good droppers can drop as fast, 16 or 18 inches apart, as an ordinary team will walk. In setting tobacco, etc., a slow walking pair of horses are the best.

These transplanters will also handle strawberries quickly and with satisfactory results.

Varieties In Corn.

There have been as great changes in the type of corn as in any kind of cultivated plant. In New England and most of the northern states flint corn is almost exclusively grown as a field crop. For the garden and to some extent for general purposes sweet corn and popcorn are grown. American Cultivator says: We have known farmers to have popcorn ground for meal, and they said that when cooked it was sweeter and better than that from most flint corn. Sweet corn is to some extent grown as food for milk cows. The stalks, if cut early, are sweeter than those of ordinary corn.

Western people think the dent corn makes better corn bread than does the eastern flint corn, but our idea is that the flint corn is best for all purposes. The weight of stalks of flint corn is less per acre, but the yield by weight of the grain is larger than the average of that grown at the west. Still when an eastern farmer wants to grow the largest possible yield of corn he is apt to select some of the early dent varieties to make the trial with. That shows his belief that it is the greater care which flint corn usually gets that explains its greater average prolificacy.

MINORCAS.

Splendid Layers and the Largest of Non-sitting Breeds.

The Minorca is a fine layer and the largest of non-sitting breeds. There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold and wet, they may be depended upon at all seasons for eggs. They are, as a rule, small eaters. Another good trait in them is their suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small run or a back yard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else.

The comb of the male should be fairly long and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base, or wedge shape, straight in front and free from any twist, thumb marks or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for while it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck it should not go so far as to touch the feathers.

The opera given that night was "Faust," with Miss Melba as Marguerite. When the orchestra began the overture, Miss Anthony's fine old face showed that she was not bored. On the contrary, she said she was pleased with the music of the instruments, and she had previously expressed herself as delighted with the beauty show in the boxes. But when the curtain rose and the performance actually began her enthusiasm was almost beyond bounds. Snich singing, she admitted, she had never heard. More than that, she had never dreamed that music of such surpassing sweetness could be produced. Each performer pleased her, and when the prima donna appeared and the distinguished auditor listened to her wonderful voice the suffragist was completely lost in admiration and delight. It is hardly probable, now that the ice has been broken, that Miss Anthony will fail to attend the opera in the future whenever she has the opportunity and can find time to do so.

Alfalfa Is Marching East.

The alfalfa boom has extended to the east. It is now reported as thriving this side of the Mississippi river and is being experimented with throughout the middle and New England states with contradictory results. The exhaustive report made by F. D. Coburn of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, covers the whole subject and will doubtless result in additional experiments with this crop in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

WEIGHT OF GEESE.

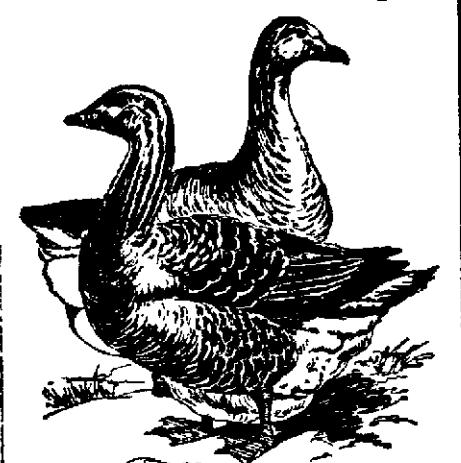
An Interesting and Valuable Experiment With Different Breeds.

At the recent poultry exhibit at the state fair in Rhode Island there were on exhibition a variety of young geese, all hatched within a few days of each other and all about April 30 of the present year. The average weights were given for these dates and show the growth of each variety of cross as follows:

GAIN IN WEIGHT OF GEESE.

	July 7.	July 21.	Sept. 6.
Emden	8.19	9.64	8.84
African	8.04	9.18	10.29
Toulouse	6.50	7.78	7.73
Brown China	5.26	7.00	7.75
Prince Edward Island	4.60	5.64	6.03
African and Toulouse	8.18	9.24	9.56
Emden and Toulouse	8.00	9.39	9.45
Wild and African	7.61	9.00	8.45
Toulouse and Emden	6.44	8.00	8.35

Certain things are to be noted in these tables. It is to be noted that while the Toulouse and Emden are the largest of



TOCLOUSE AND EMDEN GEESE.

our geese, yet they are by no means the most rapid growers in their early days. The Toulouse is perhaps the heaviest variety when fully matured, but on the three different dates given it ranks below the Emden and the African. Later on it will probably overtake and pass these varieties in weight. The Emden on the dates given in July surpassed all the other pure bred geese, but on Sept. 6 the African had overtaken and surpassed all the pure bred and cross bred geese. In fact it will be noted that the African both as a pure bred and in crosses is a very valuable goose where early maturity, rapid and steady growth are desired. The heaviest pure bred goose and the heaviest cross must be allowed to the African. This variety deserves the attention of practical men. It closely resembles the Brown China in color and make up, but is much larger. The cross of the wild and African produces a remarkably handsome goose. The wild goose used was the Canada goose, a graceful, swanlike bird, and the cross bred young, while heavier, present much of the grace of their wild ancestor and are closely like it in the color and markings.

Another thing to be noted, and perhaps it is to be observed as a caution against coming to hasty conclusions, is that certain varieties shrink in weight between July 21 and Sept. 6. The Emden breed lost .80 pound, the Toulouse half pound and the Wild and African cross .65 pound. We can hardly believe that this is a normal result, and must therefore attribute it to some cause or causes at present to us unknown. The same experiment ought to be repeated by Mr. Cushman for two or three years and the results carefully tabulated, and then we should be in the possession of information that would enable us to draw legitimate and safe conclusions. A single experiment, however, carefully conducted, cannot be regarded safely as settling any debatable question.

MISS ANTHONY AT THE OPERA.

The Veteran Suffragist Has but Recently Attended For the First Time.

[Special Correspondence]

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—They are telling a rather interesting story about Susan B. Anthony here in New York. Although the veteran apostle of equal rights for both sexes has never posed as a society woman, she has many friends among people who move in society in various cities, including not a few New Yorkers. She is frequently a guest, for instance, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach (he is the well known legal luminary), and always an honored one, for whose comfort and convenience no pains are spared.

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NYE ON JERUSALEM.

WILLIAM HAS BEEN THERE AND KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

In Replying to a Correspondent He Gives a Few Salient Facts About This Justly Celebrated Historical Center and Compares It With Asheville, N. C.

(Copyright, 1886, by Edgar W. Nye.)

A great admirer and constant reader residing on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, writes:

"Would it be too much trouble for you to write briefly and tersely something regarding modern Jerusalem and how to get there? I am told that you have visited that city within a recent period and could tell us about how to reach it and what to look for when we get there. We read all that you write with great eagerness and pleasure. What do you think of my penmanship?"

It certainly gives me much pleasure to write a few lines in answer to the above questions, and while at it I would just as soon make them terse. I can write a terse thing just as easily as any other kind. People who prefer a terse

one may be regarded in the light of historical facts as a frost.

Jehosaphat's son married a daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and idolatry was revived. He began probably by idolizing his wife. This shows that we cannot be too careful, for inside of a year idolatry became general.

This went on till the city was invaded by Philistines and Arabians, who captured the majority of the king's children and a plurality of his wives.

Idolatry and polygamy seem to have gone hand in hand after Solomon's time.

He was the first great historical polygamist and poet of passion.

But our correspondent asks more particularly about modern Jerusalem and how to reach it. So let us pass on rapidly to speak of these matters of more vital interest perhaps to the trifling and thoughtless worldling.

Starting out from Boston, one would cross the common and either take the train for New York or ship direct to the Mediterranean, Constantinople, whence one can sail across to Jaffa.

Jaffa was formerly Joppa and is in the province of Syria, 33 miles northwest of Jerusalem. There are 5,000 inhabitants, 27 of whom are Syrian train hands and the balance beggars.

Jaffa was 3,000 years ago the port of Jerusalem, and the cedars of Lebanon were shipped there from Tyre and thence per bull team to Jerusalem for the building of the temple. The harbor is one of the meanest known to navigation, for it is filled up with sand, and the river and harbor appropriation of Syria is evidently used by the committee in secret session.

During the crusades the Christian armies landed at Joppa, or Jaffa, and killed off several rival denominations.

It is claimed that Jaffa is rapidly growing, and town lots are on sale with that understanding, but the Jaffar who approaches me on this subject will think he has had appendicitis and been operated on.

I own some cranberry lots already in North Minneapolis, facing Hudson's justly celebrated bay and water front.

Those will do me for the present or until real estate takes an upward turn, as my farm in North Carolina does at one end.

You can land at Joppa on a calm day by means of a whaleboat, or you can try it on a breezy day and pay \$5 for being resuscitated by a fragrant physician on shore.

Some take the railroad to Jerusalem nowadays, and some hire a livery team in Joppa, but all around the train is the better way, for, though twice as far by rail, it costs less and only takes one-half the time.

Jerusalem is very nearly the same elevation as Asheville, N. C.—say 2,500 feet—but the roads are better after you get out of town, though, of course, Jerusalem has had several thousand years the start. Still Asheville is preferable to Jerusalem, and McKissick keeps a good deal better hotel than old Jehosaphat Sick-a-Bed-Reddin, who runs the eating works at Jerusalem.

You can go from Joppa to Jerusalem and return for about \$2 via the Flying Levite train, or you can catch your chances and catch No. 11, mixed freight, which goes slower and gives one a chance to see the oriental stone matchbox architecture of the Wady Smart and the Wady Bitrif, with gaudy camels' dung drying for fuel on the dazzling walls. Most of the wood and timber about Jerusalem has been skinned off in past years and made up into relics of the true cross, so that now a man without a camel is likely to freeze to death.

It reminded me of the old days on the plains of the west when buffalo chips supplied the fuel for many a sad eyed tourist across the sands.

The train on the Flying Levite consists of two second class coaches and one first class. The first class coach is very ordinary, with cane seats, but these are safer than silk plush in a land where everything is contagious except soap.

French is spoken by the trammens and French money received for tickets as well as for glass revolvers loaded with pink candy and sold on trains along the route. French books can also be bought at the stations. Some of these books explain why there is no God and also why there is no virtue, thus giving a vivid idea of the set in which no doubt the author moves.

Many of the Jews look for the Messiah as a result of the building of the road, and a committed meets all trains, but

He is a wise man, but Grand Rapids is a better town for investment, and Solomon in all his glory never lived in half the style that I do when times are good.

Of course ideas about style were different. While I like fine stock and literature he ran more to harems and social life, but he did not have stationary soapstone tubs in the laundry or hot and cold water elsewhere in the house.

Jerusalem was thus for 460 years the county seat and metropolis until captured by Nebuchadnezzar. It is said that when the city was taken by Shishak he gathered up the magnificence of Solomon, and among other bric-a-brac the 300 shields overlaid with gold which Solomon had in his country house in the forest of Lebanon. These shields represented the sum of \$720,000, which in those days, when one could buy a whole Dorcas society for \$40, represented a sum that could hardly then be comprehended.

Jerusalem again regarded her independence B. C. 941 and began sending out commercial men on the road. This victory filled Jerusalem with joy, and times were better in every way. The commerically speaking all wool clothing trade picked up, and there were less red figure and fire sales.

For 50 years prosperity seemed to follow the fortune of the ancient city under Asa; but, alas, there came then an alliance with the idolatrous old man Jehosaphat and the vulgar Ahab and Jezebel.

In all secret or profane history perhaps there was never a more unpopular person at the time of her death than Jezebel. She was turned down by all the better class of people, and her funer-

al may be regarded in the light of historical facts as a frost.

Jehosaphat's son married a daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and idolatry was revived. He began probably by idolizing his wife. This shows that we cannot be too careful, for inside of a year idolatry became general.

This went on till the city was invaded by Philistines and Arabians, who captured the majority of the king's children and a plurality of his wives.

Idolatry and polygamy seem to have gone hand in hand after Solomon's time.

He was the first great historical polygamist and poet of passion.

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"One or the other of us," he declared in a fitful wrath, "will not go out of this room alive!"

"So let it be!" I shouted in response, and then I rushed out of the room, locking the door behind me and left him there to die!"—Youth's Companion.

At the Opera.

"How was it?" asked everybody. "I was at a hotel, and I chanced to insult a total stranger. It turned out that he was a fencing master.

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